

大学英语水平测试系列

710分

大学英语 三级水平测试 试题集

(710 分版)

*College English
Practice Tests (Band 3)*

张成祎 编

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电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

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前言

《大学英语三级水平测试试题集》是上海外语教育出版社“全新大学英语水平测试系列”中的一种。本书初版于1991年,1998年经过一次局部修订,2004年又进行了大幅度修订。自初版以来,本书行销十多年,足以说明它的编写与修订符合我国大学英语教学的实际需要,受到广大教师和学生的欢迎。

自2005年以来,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会为配合教育部高教司组织制定的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,开始对大学英语四、六级考试进行全面、深入的改革,制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,新方案无论在计分体制还是在考试内容和形式上都有重大改进。经过在全国部分院校试点后,考试委员会已决定分别于2007年1月和6月起全面实施改革后的四级和六级考试。

为了适应新的考试要求,我们决定对本书进行第三次全面修订,修订后,系列书名更名为《大学英语水平测试系列710分》。本书虽为三级水平测试,但试卷的样式和题型完全参照了考试委员会新近公布的《大学英语四级考试大纲(2006修订版)》的要求及样卷,只是在难度上有所调整,以便读者在测评自身已有水平的同时,可借以熟悉和适应将来的全国统一考试。

每份试卷分六部分,每部分的构成、考试时间和所占分值如下:

第一部分:写作(Writing)这部分要求按规定的题目和提示,用英语完成1篇含100至110个单词的短文。考试时间30分钟,分值比例为15%。

第二部分:快速阅读理解(Skimming and Scanning)这部分要求阅读1篇较长的文章,文章后有10道题目,前7题要求作是非判断,后3题为句子填空。考试时间15分钟,分值比例为10%。

第三部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)这部分包括3节:A节含8段短对话和2段长对话,共15道选择题;B节含3篇短文,共10道选择题;C节为复合式听写,含1篇短文,共11题,前8题要求填入所听到的单词,后3题要求简单复述所听到的内容。考试时间共计35分钟,A节分值比例为15%,B节和C节分值比例共为20%。

第四部分:仔细阅读理解(Reading in Depth)这部分包括2节:A节含1篇短文,文中有10个空格,每个空格为1题,要求在规定范围内选择一个适当的单词填空;B节含2篇短文,共10题,均为选择题。考试时间共计25分钟,分值比例为25%。

第五部分:完形填空(Cloze)这部分包含1篇短文,文中有20个空格,每个空格为1题,均为选择题。考试时间15分钟,分值比例为10%。

第六部分：翻译(Translation) 这部分共 5 题，每题的一部分已用英文给出，要求根据上下文的意思将括号内的汉语翻译成英语。考试时间 5 分钟，分值比例为 5%。

本书共有 10 套试卷，每套试卷后均有答题卡。书后附有答案和注释，以及全部听力文字材料，供读者参考。

编者

2007 年 5 月

本书是根据《大学英语水平测试大纲》编写的。本书共分 10 套试卷，每套试卷后均有答题卡。书后附有答案和注释，以及全部听力文字材料，供读者参考。

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PART ONE

COLLEGE ENGLISH PRACTICE TESTS (BAND 3)

PART ONE

COLLEGE ENGLISH
PRACTICE TESTS
(BAND 3)

PRACTICE TEST 1

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about *Staying Healthy*. You are given the opening and concluding sentences of the composition. You should write at least 100 to 110 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 适当的营养
2. 充分的睡眠
3. 经常的锻炼

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Staying Healthy

Good health is the most valuable possession a person can have.

If everybody were to do so, there would be much less complaints about poor health.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and

answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*.

For questions 1 – 7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

In many ways we can all be encouraged to learn another language. Although it may help to have special language learning abilities, research shows that learners with wide variety of intellectual abilities can be successful. In fact, if we look around the world, in country after country most people can speak more than one language, so in some ways it can't be all that difficult. Having strong motivation helps, of course. We all know that if learners are interested in something and want to learn it, then they are likely to be more successful. For language learning, feeling the need to communicate is part of motivation and so is the learner's attitude towards the communities where the target language is used. If we are interested in the people who speak the language and are curious about their culture and way of life, then we are more likely to learn faster and more easily. The greater the motivation the more one succeeds, but also the more one succeeds the greater the motivation. This means that it is important for learners to be aware of their success and not only think of the difficulties in language learning.

Practice is also important in language learning. Good learners look for opportunities to practice, they are willing to make mistakes, and they try to communicate messages even if they do not know all the necessary words for what they want to say. In classrooms, talking with a partner as well as with the teacher can provide good opportunities for practice. Even if learners working in pairs or groups do not always provide each other with completely accurate or authentic language, they can still offer each other genuine communicative practice if they try to interact with each other and negotiate meanings rather than simply recite what they know.

It is also important to remember that there isn't only one way to learn a language. People can be successful using lots of different ways: some learn visually through images and imagination, others learn better orally; some learn through memorizing, others learn better through physical action and activity. Still, although some learners may feel they know what works for them, and they use certain methods, all learners should be willing to try other methods, including new ones — how will they know what works for them until they have tried a range of methods?

Most learners believe it is important to learn new vocabulary and new rules or

more complex language. This is clearly the case, but it is very important to fit new vocabulary and rules into what we already know. In learning new words, for example, we should try to relate them to other words and associate them with what we knew previously. Developing a good vocabulary, though, is not just a matter of learning more and more new words. It is also a matter of learning new meanings for words we already know, or combining what we know in new ways. Vocabulary development therefore includes learning the meanings of idioms and metaphors where often the combination of apparently simple words is what gives new meanings.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. People are encouraged to learn another language because there are reasons to say that learning a language is not as hard as we imagine.
2. We may judge whether a language is easy to learn by observing how many people can speak it around the world.
3. It is a fact that the more interest a person takes in something, the more likely he will be able to learn it successfully.
4. Language learners should not be afraid of making mistakes so that they can have more opportunities for practice.
5. To learn completely accurate or authentic language, students should look for every opportunity to talk with their teachers.
6. It is hard to say what learning method is more suitable for each individual person until he has tried various ones.
7. Reading as much as possible helps language learners to enlarge their vocabulary.
8. It is also very important for us to connect newly learned words and rules with _____.
9. Learning new meanings for familiar words or combining what we know in new ways is also a way of _____.
10. In idioms and metaphors, the combination of simple words often _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked

about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. A) They don't have to go to the concert.
B) His brother will let them use the car.
C) The subway is fine with her.
D) They'll have to rent a car as early as possible.
12. A) He wants the others to follow him.
B) He must study the animal he caught.
C) He is behind in his schoolwork.
D) He will catch up with them then.
13. A) At the restaurant.
B) At the theatre.
C) At the station.
D) At the drugstore.
14. A) His age.
B) His income.
C) His nationality.
D) His occupation.
15. A) He refused to drive her.
B) He is glad to drive her.
C) He forgot his driver's license.
D) He doesn't have a car.
16. A) The room is on fire.
B) They are bothered by the smoke.
C) There is very little breeze.
D) Smoking should not be allowed.
17. A) They both liked it.
B) The mother didn't like it, but the father did.
C) Neither of them liked it.
D) The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English.
18. A) 10 cents.
B) 5 dollars.
C) 25 cents.
D) 50 cents.

Conversation One

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) She could not find the tickets.
B) She could not find her toothbrush.
C) She could not carry the suitcase alone.
D) She could not close the suitcase.

20. A) She always forgets things.
 B) She never knows how to shut a suitcase.
 C) She never remembers where her toothbrush is.
 D) He could not spare time to help her.
21. A) They are both lazy.
 B) They are both forgetful.
 C) They are quarrelsome.
 D) They are bad-tempered.

Conversation Two

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) Driver — passenger.
 B) Policeman — witness.
 C) Lawyer — client.
 D) Judge — defendant.
23. A) At the crossroads of Bridge Street and Churchill Avenue.
 B) Outside Brown's toyshop.
 C) Just where the woman was standing.
 D) Where the policeman and the woman are talking.
24. A) 10 miles per hour.
 B) 40 miles per hour.
 C) 30 miles per hour.
 D) 20 miles per hour.
25. A) To write down what she has said.
 B) To identify the drivers.
 C) To sign her name.
 D) To go to the police station.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) The box was made of wood.
 B) The box was extremely heavy.
 C) The box was almost broken.
 D) The box contained some precious goods.

27. A) A pile of woolen clothes. C) A man.
 B) Some wooden articles. D) A woman.
28. A) £ 235. C) £ 340.
 B) £ 230. D) £ 345.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) From strangers. C) From the family members.
 B) From their close friends. D) From their relatives.
30. A) They usually live all alone by themselves.
 B) They want to keep their problems secret.
 C) They prefer not to get advice from people they know.
 D) They believe in people with special training.
31. A) Social workers. C) Elderly people.
 B) Scientists. D) People with special knowledge.
32. A) Their special knowledge. C) Accepted facts.
 B) Their rich experience. D) Common sense.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) 8 hours. C) 11 hours.
 B) 10 hours. D) 12 hours.
34. A) At food shops. C) At newspaper shops.
 B) At post offices. D) At drugstores.
35. A) Take a basket and put your items in it.
 B) Tell the shop girls what you wish to buy.
 C) Pay for what you want to buy as soon as possible.
 D) Line up and wait for your turn to be served.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the*

passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

The entertainment (36) _____, or show business, attracts many young people. Unfortunately, only very few can hope to become famous and prosperous. (37) _____ is not enough because show business is as (38) _____ as any other business. Without a good (39) _____, a performer can never hope to succeed. (40) _____ is important in this business, too. The best tailor in the world will never be a success if he makes old-fashioned clothes. In (41) _____ the same way, a performer must change his "act" in order to follow the taste of the (42) _____. This is true for actors and (43) _____, but most of all for singers.

"Pop" stands for "popular", and a pop singer has to work very hard to become popular. (44) _____

_____. Even when he has succeeded, and his records are sold everywhere, he cannot relax. (45) _____

The life of a successful pop singer is not at all easy, (46) _____. The fans are the most important people in the world for the singer. They buy his records, they go to his concerts, and they make him rich and famous.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Many countries face a 47 more serious economic problem in the form of an 48 trade balance with other nations. Such an imbalance exists when the 49 value of a country's imports exceeds that of its exports. For example, if a country buys \$25 billion of products from other countries, yet sells only \$10 billion of its own products overseas, its trade deficit is \$15 billion. Many underdeveloped nations find themselves in this 50 because they lack natural resources or the industrial 51 to use these resources, and thus have to import raw materials or manufactured goods.

One 52 of a trade deficit is the flow of currency out of a country. In the case of an underdeveloped nation, this can cause many financial difficulties, including failure to 53 debt payments and obstacles to 54 of an industrial base. Even in the case of a fully developed nation such as the United States, a large trade deficit is a reason for alarm. American products, made by well-paid workers in U. S. industries, 55 more to produce than those made in places like Asia, where labor and material costs are much lower. Money 56 on foreign products is money not spent on items produced by domestic industries.

- A) creation
- B) total
- C) somehow
- D) effect
- E) cost
- F) meet
- G) capacity
- H) spent

- I) somewhat
- J) unfavorable
- K) create
- L) complete
- M) position
- N) affect
- O) case

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

It has been shown that children who smoke have certain characteristics. Compared with non-smokers they are more rebellious, their work becomes worse as they

move up school, they are more likely to leave school early, and are more often delinquent (轻微犯罪) and sexually premature. Many of these features can be summarized as anticipation of adulthood.

There are a number of factors which determine the onset of smoking, and these are largely psychological and social. They include availability of cigarettes, curiosity, rebelliousness, appearing tough, anticipation of adulthood, social confidence, the example of parents and teachers, and smoking by friends and older brothers and sisters.

It should be much easier to prevent children from starting to smoke than to persuade adults to give up the habit once established, but in fact this has proved very difficult. The example set up by people in authority, especially parents, health care workers, and teachers, is of prime importance. School rules should forbid smoking by children on the premises. This rule has been introduced at Summerhill School where I spent my school days.

There is, however, a risk of children smoking just to rebel against the rules, and even in those schools which have tried to enforce no smoking by physical punishment there is as much smoking as other schools. Nevertheless, banning smoking is probably on balance beneficial. Teachers too should not smoke on school premises, at least not in front of children.

57. In the passage the author puts an emphasis on _____.
 A) the effect of smoking among children
 B) the reason why children start smoking
 C) the difficulty in preventing children from smoking
 D) the measures to ban smoking among children
58. Which of the following is a common characteristic of young smokers?
 A) Laziness. C) Ignorance.
 B) Lack of confidence. D) Disobedience.
59. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A) To prevent children from starting smoking, parents, teachers and health care workers should not smoke.
 B) It's easier to prevent children from starting to smoke than to persuade adults to stop smoking.
 C) Many children start to smoke because they want to appear mature.
 D) Some children start to smoke merely out of curiosity.
60. The author concludes that school rules to forbid smoking _____.
 A) should be introduced although it might prove ineffective
 B) should be introduced because it was done at the school he studied